

Charles Burt, Mrs. D. P. Bowlers, who afterwards became a widow. It was not a success, and she returned to her native city. The receipts ran very low, and on occasions they were less than \$100 a night only \$8.75 was taken at office. This was the last of Chanfrau's Brooklyn theatre. A encouraged by the smallness of the place, got on the stage and sang. When he finished he said: "How is that for an excellent?" Chanfrau replied: "I hold him of him, pounded him back, and wound up by throwing the back stairs. Chanfrau's nature cost him \$22,000, and over numerous depots where he went to the Highlands, there in seclusion, amusing himself by buying boats. One day he took his boat. He got the iron and keel, keeping a sharp lookout for depots, when Charles R. Thorne, the son of John A. Thorne, the second of his brother, "Hello, Thorne!" "Would I like to see you?" "Yes," Thorne answered; "Chanfrau agreed to go. At the time Chanfrau told him that he was After the vessel had been walked out of the coal he had hidden himself. He paid his passage alone. When he returned from California he bought an elegant cutter, and then went to the dock slip, where his father would like you to stay out." "It is not dinner employers won't like it." "That they were willing, and to Yonkers. He showed them house, and then asked if it was a very beautiful old man. "It is Chanfrau. The father and mother, and the place was to John A. Duff for \$25,-

BELLES OF BALTIMORE.
English noblemen have Baltimore—kings, dukes, marquises—but it has hitherto attracted for the beauty of its great wealth. The McMillans and McVinties were one of the most celebrated of these celebrities of whom married Marquis of Wellingborough of Leeds, must be in beauty or fascination their wealth.

is the greatest heaven metropolis has ever of the greatest in the Miss Macker, who is

d
ent good
it that of over.
is not half as rich as counts, who carried off so ago, but is twice beautiful, young, and a monumental meridian of the magnitude.

VENDERS.—In Nankin from 6 to 12 years of age, in consideration of, by a tacit understanding, all parental rights, inquiring into the fate of the purchasing trade man of a well to do or the agent of a wholesale or a couple breeder, slaves for foreign

of £3 any commission undertake to "adopt" of young Mongols in the cities might object to purchase, but the tempting transaction is conveyed at. It is parents ask any question see their children assign them to any fate have evicted occasionally their youngsters, of all sorts of damnable lying tales from such scruples can be saved by a few extra

WOULD RATHER NOT try one knows the story King Lord North who woman was," and his "that is my wife." his blunder, said, "I about that monster next Lord North. "What daughter?" With this Robinson, in his usual way, was one day whom he sat next to the lady was Lady the monster in ques-

frontal had two ribs
anks to tight lacing

Published at the Bristol Post Office on a second class matter.

Subscription price, \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Advertisements, 10 cents per line.

For the year ending March 31, 1885, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1886, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1887, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1888, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1889, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1890, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1891, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1892, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1893, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1894, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1895, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1896, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1897, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1898, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1899, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1900, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1901, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1902, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1903, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1904, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1905, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1906, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1907, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1908, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1909, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1910, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1911, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1912, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1913, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1914, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1915, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1916, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1917, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1918, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1919, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1920, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1921, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1922, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1923, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1924, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1925, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1926, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1927, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1928, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1929, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1930, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1931, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1932, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1933, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1934, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1935, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1936, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1937, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1938, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1939, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1940, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1941, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1942, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1943, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1944, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1945, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1946, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1947, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1948, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1949, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1950, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1951, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1952, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1953, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1954, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1955, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1956, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1957, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1958, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1959, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1960, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1961, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1962, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1963, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1964, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1965, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1966, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1967, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1968, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1969, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1970, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1971, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1972, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1973, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1974, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1975, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1976, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1977, \$1.00.

For the year ending March 31, 1978, \$1.00.

That is what was recited on a

transparency in the Democratic

made in a night. It was a safe

to make, in whatever aspect it may

viewed. As there are only a few

left of this year, there can be no

sewer built. But the evident

of the sentence is that if

an public improvement will be

for Bristol is not a party

it is not a measure that will be

advantage to one party or the

of another. The fact that a

complete system of sewers is

town cannot be denied by any

average intelligence, and the

question heretofore has been the

one. When a plan can be devised

for sewers, the people will gladly

improvement. The objections to

pool, foul alleys and outhouses

becoming more apparent each

year. Leading physicians confidently

assert that zymotic diseases, such

as typhoid fever, malaria, diptheria,

and the like, are frequently

generated by impure air and

water, and prove in numbers

of cases that is undoubtedly the

fact. The problem in this

enlightened age is how to

prolong life and do away with

preventable disease. The three

constituents which do this are

wholesome food, pure air and

pure water. Bristol needs

purification through a perfect

drainage, and she must have it.

It is only a question of time,

and the sooner the time arrives

so much better it will be for

the health and comfort of this

community. Why a Democratic

parade should have a banner in

its ranks expressing hostility to

the very best interests of the

town, can only be explained

by charitably granting that

ignorance guided the hand that

traced the legend.

Taking it for granted that

\$50,000 would be required for the

purpose, it would be money well

spent. The health of a town is

one of its greatest attractions.

We are all interested in Bristol.

We want to see it grow in

population, in beauty and in

prosperity. We all want to

see its people healthy, wealthy

and wise. If \$50,000 will add

to these conditions it will be

\$50,000 well spent. And there

is another fact deserving

mention, and which will inter-

est in a very large number of

men in the Democratic

last night. The bulk of the

money for putting in sewers

will be spent at home. The

men who dig the trenches, who

perform the labor of putting

sewers in position would have

a steady job for a considerable

length of time. In these

days there are many who are

out of employment; neither is

the prospect ahead favorable.

It looks like a long season

of depression. Work of any

kind will be welcomed by many

before many months roll by,

and workmen may be glad to

obtain employment. This

condition of affairs may last

for several years. \$50,000

worth of work in Bristol would

be a great aid to many laboring

men in providing them with the

necessaries of life. "But this

\$50,000 will have to be paid

by the people of the town," it

is objected. That is so. But

the great bulk of it would

be paid by a comparatively few

people. The largest owners of

real estate would have to pay

the most of it, while the poor

man would be practically

The seal skin is becoming an

object of attention in feminine

eyes, and lady readers will be

interested in the following,

told by a dealer, and which may

be called a description of the

rise and progress of the seal skin

in this country. "The season is

just opening. It promises to be

a very busy one. Seal skins will

take the lead in fur goods

just as they have for years.

Do you know, when seal skins

were first introduced they were

looked upon with great

disfavor? The first seal skin

acquired ever made was, I believe,

placed on exhibition in the

store of A. T. Stewart in New

York city in 1852. It was

made very much like our

present silk circulars. The

richly dressed ladies who

looked at the new garment

made all sorts of comments

on its appearance. One said

it was clumsy, and one lady

declared it looked like faded

calico. To-day they are all

running wild to possess a

garment made out of that

so called faded calico."

"Where do the majority of the

seal skins come from?" "From

Alaska. The hunters, many of

whom are employed by

companies, pack the skins in

casks, about fifty to each one,

putting in plenty of salt to

keep them. They are sent to

San Francisco, thence via New

York to London, where they

are cured and dyed. I

understand from a magazine

article I was reading a short

time ago that during the

first week in September there

were 1,477 casks of seal skins

received in New York. This

makes in all about 88,200

skins, quite a number for one

week. The London people

possess a secret method of

dyeing that their American

brethren have not yet, and

probably never will learn,

that is, if the English

dealers can help it."

"A recent French writer

thinks the unmarried life of

English women delightful,

but when they marry the

contrast is wholly in favor

of French females. When a

French woman marries, she is

emancipated, while an English

girl enters upon a condition

of slavery. She becomes

merely the housekeeper of her

husband, and knows nothing

of his business, being moved

by him from a villa to a

palace or to a hotel, like a

mere piece of furniture, as

his fortunes may change. In

France, on the other hand,

among the commercial

classes, the wife is as well

as well up in business as

her husband, and in many

cases keeps her husband

in England a woman is no

body when bereft of her

husband, who has frequently

made no provision for her.

Across the channel, on the

